

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

NUMBER 19



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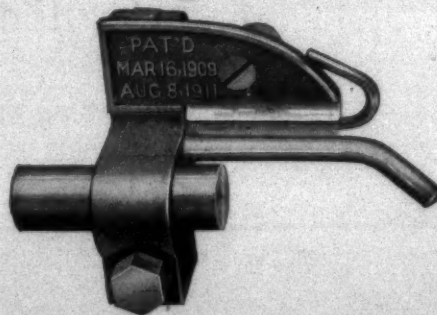
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

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Textile Trade After the War

By Ernest B. Filsinger, before Export Conference at Springfield, Mass.

Two questions which many American textile manufacturers have been asking themselves are these: First—What would be the effect on the industry of a declaration of peace? Second—Has the United States won a permanent place among the world's exporters of textiles? As to the first, I firmly believe that if peace were declared tomorrow, the price of cotton would immediately rise. Germany alone would be in the market for at least two or three million bales. Russia and Poland would buy like quantities. Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, and other neutral countries, whose importations of the raw material have been affected by the war, would likewise have to purchase. While it is reasonable to believe that later there would be a decline in prices it would, in all likelihood, be gradual because of the considerable period that would elapse before production had brought up the depleted stocks of the world to normal condition.

Textile Exports Permanent.

That the United States has won a permanent place among the world's exporters of textiles, there is no longer any question. All doubts regarding the ability of our manufacturers to hold the ground already gained have been dissipated. There is now every likelihood that the volume of textile exports from this country will, within a few years, reach the enormous sum of \$200,000,000 annually. While the total exports during 1916 was approximately \$130,000,000, this record breaking volume could have been far greater. Three causes prevented a total of at least \$150,000,000: First, the difficulties in the matter of transportation and lack of bottoms. Secondly, the difficulty of obtaining permits to certain countries, and embargoes in others. Thirdly, the inability of American mills to fill the orders which were tendered them. Conditions in the latter respect are daily growing worse and there is no doubt that the scarcity of merchandise will soon assume a very acute phase. I believe, therefore, that there need be no fear in any quarter that the ending of the war will bring with it a violent slump in exports. Not only shall we hold, almost intact, the markets that we have gained, but we shall become important factors in countries where American textiles have hitherto been unknown.

While the war was directly re-

sponsible for awakening many of our manufacturers to the possibilities of foreign trade, the developments during the last eighteen months have been little less than marvelous. They indicate very clearly that if more of our mills had previously looked with favor upon export business they could much earlier have won the position which they are now achieving.

Americans Highly Efficient.

Much has been heard in the past of German efficiency and of British methods of dominating the world's textile trade. Conceding the excellence of these methods, I challenge anyone to disclose a higher degree of intelligent effort in textile trade building than is now being shown in the United States. The highly scientific efforts of certain individual manufacturers equal, if they do not surpass, anything in the way of foreign trade developed by European manufacturers. We are being greatly aided by the work of the special agents of the Department of Commerce, who are investigating foreign markets. I refer particularly to the investigation of Mr. Ralph Odell. A prominent buyer from Batavia, Java, to whom I showed Mr. Odell's report on the textile situation in the Dutch East Indies expressed the utmost amazement at the thoroughness and exactness with which the field had been covered by the author, and sent it to his principals in Holland as an example of American efficiency. He failed to discover a single error or misstatement. I might also mention many other reports by the same investigator, and the earlier ones of Mr. W. A. Graham Clark. These publications, in connection with the samples of textiles collected by these agents in almost all parts of the world, enable American textile makers to obtain a splendid idea of overseas market requirements.

How Banks Help Exporters.

There is practically no factor which can contribute to the success of American textile manufacturers in foreign fields which we are not making a part of our daily routine. Take for instance the matter of terms. In places where credit is necessary or desired we are granting it liberally and without fear. Credit information is easily obtainable—in fact, there are so many sources from which this may be gotten, that we no longer consider its acquisition a bar to the development of export trade. Within the

last two years foreign banking arrangements have seen a marvelous development. Particularly is this the case with Latin America, and there is keen competition among the numerous banking institutions engaged in the development of business with that region. Certain banks have been organized for the sole purpose of increasing trade in the southern countries, and a number of the larger banks have organized departments exclusively for that work. Is the European manufacturer or exporter, being given greater assistance than is offered by some of our most progressive banks? In many cases the co-operation of the banks is of the most practical character—it includes aid to the traveling representatives, guarantee and collection of accounts credit reports, etc. Of most importance transactions with foreign countries are financed.

Metric System Widely Used.

It used to be asserted that Americans were unwilling to use the metric system. Today it is a part of our standard system, and in submitting samples we furnish all the details required by the importers to calculate duties. This includes weights of cases, cubic measurements, etc. In many countries as in Cuba, Brazil and Mexico, the "count" or construction of the cloth is required. We invariably give the number of threads to the inch as well as per 5 or 6 square millimeters. We consider no quotation complete unless it is thus furnished. No detail is too unimportant for us to supply. We will even quote *e. i. f.*, basing our prices on the freight rate obtainable on the day of quoting. In addition, we are supplying (when desired), besides the cost in American gold, its equivalent in the currency of the country of destination. Correspondence in the chief modern languages is a common place. Our sales methods are determined by market conditions. We have our own travelers, work through local agents and export houses, and employ all available means to sell our merchandise. We adapt ourselves fully to the peculiar customs of each country or locality. Above all we try to put ourselves in the position of our customers. We aim to look at matters from their standpoint.

American vs. British Methods.

The quality which the European, and especially the British system of manufacturing textiles possesses, is adaptability. Most of the English

manufacturers have the custom of selling their product and then manufacturing it. The reverse is the case in the United States. Furthermore, the arbitrary assortment, typical of the United States, is unknown in England. As a result, it has been far more difficult for the American manufacturer, especially of printed fabrics, to meet foreign demands. Yet such is the ingenuity and the ability of our manufacturers that the advantages of our large scale productions are now being combined with the offerings of goods which satisfy the requirements of foreign markets. We have worked out methods of supplying the exact assortments wanted by foreign houses.

Allotting Output for Export.

One of the chief complaints urged against the textile producers of this country in the past was the fact that they did not fill their orders promptly, and that they only consider foreign trade of secondary importance to the domestic market. It was asserted that orders from abroad in periods of great activity were declined, with resulting disappointment to the foreign buyer. Latterly the situation has greatly improved. We now get around this difficulty very easily. We simply set aside a definite percentage of our output for foreign sale. As a result of this policy of allotments, the orders from abroad can, almost without exception, be taken care of as they come. In addition, the deliveries are as prompt as for the domestic trade. We look upon export trade as a steady and continuous business.

Certain Fabrics Preferred.

One of the most significant and hopeful features in the development of our textile exports is the fact that innumerable American fabrics have here been found perfectly adapted to foreign requirements without alteration. Only within the last week a large buyer said to me: "You are manufacturing many lines that we can sell in Chile. I had no idea that your workmanship was so good—why, the English salesmen always told us that the American piece goods were inferior." The representative of a large importing firm of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, assured me a few days ago that he was particularly enthusiastic about the beauty of our printing and the originality of our designs, and that he has found that we have quite a number of lines which he can im-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

CALCULATIONS FOR COTTON HARNESS.

The counts of cotton harness are usually calculated in two different ways. First, by having a certain number of harness eyes on a specified width. Second, by having a certain number of "biers" on a specified width. A bier has always twenty harness eyes and is indicated by a piece of twine passing over the number of eyes, generally on top of harness.

Calculations for cotton harness are made for either two or four harness shafts, the finer grade of goods being made on four shafts. These calculations are always made to correspond with the reed, for example, if a number 30 reed has to be used then 30 eyes will be required per inch on each shaft, using two shafts.

Example 1.—A sheeting fabric has to be made with 48 ends per inch, 40 inches wide. Harness eyes to be spread 42½ inches. How many harness eyes on each shaft, using two harness shafts?

$48 \times 40 = 1920$ ends in warp, without selvage ends.

$1920 \div 2 = 960$ eyes on each shaft.

Selvage ends are added to outside ends in cloth and do not have to be used in calculation for harness eyes.

Example 2.—The harness for a plain warp has to be spread 40 inches, the warp having 3360 ends. Use two harness shafts.

How many eyes on each shaft? How many biers on each shaft?

$3360 \div 2 = 1680$ eyes on each shaft.

$1680 \div 20 = 84$ biers on each shaft.

Example 3.—A fine fabric has to be made with 120 ends per inch, 36 inches wide. Harness eyes to be spread 38 inches. Use four harness shafts.

How many eyes on each shaft? How many biers on each shaft?

$120 \times 36 = 4320$ ends in warp, without selvage ends.

$4320 \div 4 = 1080$ eyes on each shaft.

$1080 \div 20 = 54$ biers on each shaft.

Frequently a fabric has to be made in which the number of ends in fabric are less than the number of eyes on harness shafts. When this occurs, the extra eyes have to be left on each side of the harness.

Example 4.—A set of two harness contains 96½ biers or 40 inches on each shaft. The warp to be drawn through this harness has 3744 ends.

How many eyes will have to be left over and how left over?

$96 \frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 1925$ eyes on each shaft.

$3744 \div 2 = 1872$ ends to be drawn through each shaft.

$1925 - 1872 = 53$ eyes to be cast out or left over.

$53 \div 2 = 26$ eyes on one side, 27 eyes on the other to be left out.

When a mill is making only one or two grades of standard goods there is little difficulty in keeping a supply of harness shafts on hand. In mills that make a variety of styles it sometimes happens that when an order is received for a fabric of a certain construction, the correct counts of harness are not on hand and will have to be ordered. Often, to save time, an old set of harness can be used until the new harness shafts are ready. This can only be done when there is a smaller number of ends in the new cloth than there are harness eyes in the old harness. If there are more ends in the new cloth than in the old cloth, new harness shafts will have to be obtained.

When using an old set of harness shafts in which there are more eyes than there are ends in the new cloth, the extra eyes will have to be left

over at different points across the harness. It is not advisable to leave too many empty eyes at one place.

Example 5.—A new cloth has to be made with 1792 ends, the harness eyes to be spread 30 inches. The old harness to be used has 1104 eyes on 30 inches, on each shaft. Two harness shafts used.

How many harness eyes will have to be left over? How will they be left over?

$1792 \div 2 = 896$ ends to be drawn through one shaft.

$1104 - 896 = 208$ extra eyes to be left over on each shaft.

$208 \div 30 = 6.93$ or 7 eyes left over per inch on each shaft.

Example 6.—A fabric has been made with 1542 ends. Harness eyes for same spread 30 inches. A new fabric is required with 1404 ends to be made on same harness. Two harness shafts.

How many eyes will be left over on each shaft? How left over?

$1542 - 1404 = 138$ eyes to be left over.

$138 \div 2 = 69$ eyes to be left over on each shaft.

$69 \div 30 = 2.3$ eyes to be left over per inch; or 7 every three inches; or $2 \frac{1}{3}$ per inch on each shaft.

Example 7. A fabric has to be made with 2520 ends, harness for same to be spread 30 inches. The only available harness is a set of two shafts that has 96 biers on each shaft on 40 inches.

How many eyes will have to be left over on the width of harness used? How left over? How many biers to be left over at each end of harness shaft?

96×30

$\quad \quad \quad = 72$ biers on 30 inches on each shaft.

40

$72 \times 20 = 1440$ eyes on 30 inches on each shaft.

$2520 \div 20 = 1260$ ends to be drawn through harness on 30 inches.

$1440 - 1260 = 180$ eyes to be left over on each shaft on 30 inches.

$180 \div 30 = 6$ eyes per inch to be left over on each shaft.

$96 - 72 = 24$ biers extra; 12 left over on each side of each shaft.

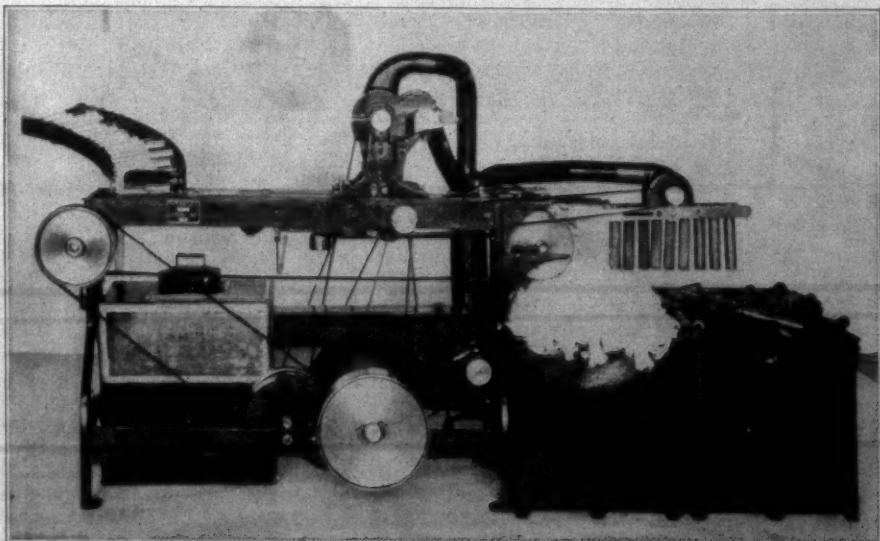
WIRE HEDDLES.

On many kinds of plain fabrics, wire heddles are now being used. Some users of these heddles claim that they get as good results as with cotton harness with the additional advantage that they do not wear out as quickly as the cotton harness; also that they can be used on any number of ends in fabric by putting on each shaft the required number of heddles.

The calculations for wire heddles is about the same as for ordinary cotton harness, that is the number of ends in warp divided by the number of harness shafts used will give the number of heddles required on each shaft.

CALCULATIONS FOR REEDS.

On all reeds there is a wide strip of steel at each end, on which the number of reed is indicated. In general there are two systems of indicating the number of reed. First, The number of dents per inch is stamped on the end of reed. Second, the total number of dents in reed and the width of reed is stamped on the end of reed. A third method is also used by indicating on end of reed the sley reed, that is, the number of ends per inch in the reed. In ordinary work, two ends are supposed to be drawn through each dent. The selvage ends are extra on each side and are not used in calculations.



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ENOREE, S. C.

Executive Office
GREENVILLE, S. C.

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Clinton, S. C.

Dear Sir:-

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Yours very truly,
ENOREE MILLS,
L. L. Clippard.

ORDER RECORD

(Enoree Mills)

Date	Quantity
Jan. 17, 1916	130 devices
Jan. 19, 1916	24 devices
Feb. 14, 1916	87 devices
Feb. 16, 1916	192 devices
Feb. 18, 1916	194 devices
Mar. 8, 1916	650 devices
Apr. 1 1916	400 devices

(Full Equipment)

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Textile Trade After the War.

(Continued from Page 3.)

port. An importer from Moscow, formerly the representative of German mills, said to me: "Many of your fabrics are more attractive than those of Mulhouse (Germany) or Manchester (England), and you can sell them in Russia and Siberia after the war. There is one thing, though—you must send your men over regularly and show them to us if you want steady business." An importer from the Argentine commented about the superior finish of our woolsens to those from Bradford (England). Is there any reason why we should not get a still larger share of the world trade?

American Fabrics Supreme.

The supremacy of certain American fabrics has long been recognized. Drills, shirtings, denims, ducks, etc., have for some time outsold European goods in many markets. Advantages of price and finish have made this possible. An interesting development of textile exports has been the new uses found for certain cloths. Fabrics are being employed in foreign countries for purposes entirely different from those for which they are used in the United States. The sale of fabrics in which design is a prominent factor, will especially increase, as price is not such an important item in marketing them. In this connection, American manufacturers of dye stuffs have made wonderful progress and in some instances, the dyes now produced in America are superior to those formerly bought abroad.

Providing Special Finishes.

The finishes required by foreign buyers are receiving increasing attention but this matter has an interesting phase. Within the last two years, it has been effectively proven, that many American finishes and textures are preferred to those of foreign make. Many dealers abroad have learned to appreciate the value of cotton as opposed to starch or clay, and yet, where special finishes or constructions are required to overcome tariff restrictions, they are produced. We are also sparing no expense or energy to supply special patterns. We gladly make cloths of the widths needed by foreign importers. Special labels, packings, and other essentials are supplied. As forward-looking merchants we know that the greatest possibilities for the permanent sale of American textiles lie in creating a demand for essentially American products, and are blindly copying foreign cloths.

Producing New Cloths.

Some of our mills are now taking considerable interest in certain fabrics used in the Far East, the consumption of which amounts to billions of yards, and which are made exclusively in other countries. Many of these fabrics could be produced in the United States, particularly the Dhooties, "T" Cloths with woven head ends, and certain lines of Sarongs, Saris, etc. If we once begin to produce the simpler cloths successfully, we will gradually undertake the making of the more difficult fabrics which require special equipment. This is particularly so as regards looms, because of the

width needed, many being from 40 to 60 inches wide. In the meantime our greatest opportunity lies in popularizing abroad the fabrics which we are most successful in producing.

Our Most Promising Field.

I am often asked—"Where does the best opportunity for American textiles lies?" In my opinion the greatest future in the American textiles is in the territory nearest our shores. I believe that Cuba, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, offer the greatest possibilities. In the Pacific, we are already dominating the trade of the Philippines. There, as also in Cuba, we enjoy the benefits of a preferential tariff. Our opportunities in Latin America are indicated by the fact that the Argentine Republic alone imported during 1916, \$65,000,000 worth of textiles. The purchases of Chile during the same period were almost \$33,000,000. While Great Britain has had a preponderating influence in both these fields, in obtaining a good share of the business there. Our exports to Latin America show phenomenal gains. Although we are doing an increasingly important business with Canada, its permanency because of the tariff, is dubious.

The Far East.

The Dutch East Indies offer a fine field for the United States. Their 45 million people require many kinds of goods. In that country the United States is on a tariff parity with Great Britain as also with Holland, the two chief sources of supply. The outlook in the British colonies of India, Australia and South Africa, while not so bright as in other markets, it is sufficiently alluring to tempt American manufacturers to make a strong bid for the trade. In my opinion, with a proper effort, we can do a good many millions of business there. Africa, North, East and West, is also becoming increasingly important and offers a rich field. To Aden in Arabia, we have shipped successfully for years.

Opportunities in Europe.

In Europe we have established a large demand for American textiles particularly in the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland. Most of these we shall retain, as it is legitimately ours. Many of our fabrics are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Even to Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece, we shall ship certain lines of goods. The textile trade of the United States after the war, in many other European countries, will depend on the political readjustment which will follow the signing of the peace treaty. For that reason we have a peculiar interest in the matter. Take, as an example, Poland, with its city of Warsaw, formerly a great textile center; vast quantities of the better grades of goods were produced there. As Warsaw has been in the hands of the Germans for some time, there is no doubt that the mills have deteriorated very greatly. As a result, until they can again be brought up to their former efficiency, there will be an

(Continued on Page 16.)

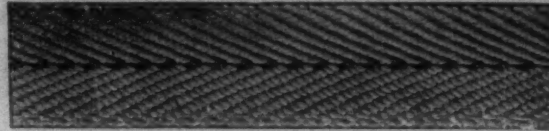
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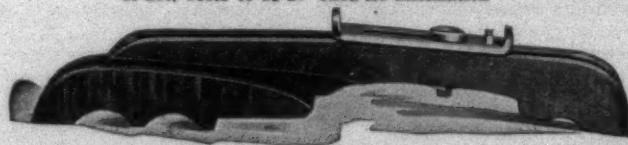
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'Way Down Yonder In The Corn(er)

PARDON the slight change in the final word, gentlemen, for we love that good old song, too, but the wording seemed to fit in so well with the location of "our part" of the illustration that we simply had to use it, and the revision was necessary.

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Silent Chain Drive

you will be glad that the headline was strong enough to attract your attention. As a matter of fact, we are using every honest method to convince owners and engineers of southern mills that there is a better way to transmit power than through belting and gearing, and to make the superintendents, master mechanics and foremen entirely familiar with the system with which they will undoubtedly soon be brought in contact.

You know the many disadvantages of belting—continual slippage, loss of power, reduced speeds, broken ends, reduced production, obstruction to light, high fire risks, etc., and the noise of gearing, attention required, excessive lubrication, high maintenance expense, etc.

Now consider MORSE Silent Chain Drive, not as a cheap substitute for either, but as a better, more economical way of connecting motors to machines, a system of power transmission that combines the advantages of both belting and gearing without their disadvantages.

Only the use of the most modern methods and equipment can give to the South the supremacy in finishing she so much desires. Will you do your share of the investigating?

We will cheerfully supply literature and information free to those who are interested. Address either office.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Proximity System No. 2.
Textile Bulletin.
Gentlemen:

After outlining the system being tried out at the Proximity Mills for working help between 14 and 16, at the meeting of the Textile Association, I have been asked by several mill men if there could be figured out a system whereby the hand that worked 2 hours and 20 minutes spare could be used on regular work during this 2 hours and 20 minutes. I am enclosing herewith a system that will eliminate 2 hours and 20 minutes. The only thing to my mind that makes this system undesirable is the fact that the mill will have to run from 6 a. m. to 2:40 p. m. on Saturday, in order to make the 60 working hours for the week, and thereby spoil part of the half holiday all mill people have become accustomed to in the South.

I like the idea of having the spare hand 2 hours and 20 minutes for following reasons:—should any of the 8 hour workers fail to get their work properly cleaned up, this hand that has the spare time will be available to do the cleaning; and should one of the 8 hour workers not show up at the time they are due to go to work, this hand could run the work until the overseer has time to get some one on it. The 8 hour worker

will make 40 minutes more time on Saturday with this system than with the former system.

Hoping this may be of service to some one, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
James Bangle, Supt.,

Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity system No. 2 of working help between 14 and 16:

Work Help in Group of Five.

Use one hand that is above the age of 16. This hand can work 60 hours per week and will be known as spare hand. The other four are known as 1, 2, 3, and 4.

No. 1 works from 9:10 to 11:50, which is 2 hours and 40 minutes. No. 1 works from 12:40 to 6:00 which is 5 hours and 20 minutes. Total 7 hours and 60 minutes.

No. 2 works from 6:30 to 9:10, which is 2 hours and 40 minutes. No. 2 works from 12:40 to 6:00, which is 5 hours and 20 minutes. Total 7 hours and 60 minutes.

No. 3 works from 6:30 to 11:50, which is 5 hours and 20 minutes. No. 3 works from 3:20 to 6:00 which is 2 hours and 40 minutes. Total 7 hours and 60 minutes.

No. 4 works from 6:30 to 11:50, which is 5 hours and 20 minutes. No. 4 works from 12:40 to 3:20, which is 2 hours and 40 minutes. Total 7 hours and 60 minutes.

No. 1 comes to work at 9 and works the balance of day.

No. 2 comes to work at 6:30, works till 9:10, goes home, comes back at 12:40 and works till 6 p. m.

No. 3 comes to work at 6:30, works till 11:50, goes home, comes back at 3:20 and works till 6 p. m.

No. 4 comes to work at 6:30 works till 11:50, goes to work again at 12:40 and works till 3:20.

Spare hand runs No. 1's work 6:30 to 9:10.

Spare hand runs No. 2's work 9:10 to 11:50.

Spare hand runs No. 3's work 12:40 to 3:20.

Spare hands runs No. 4's work 3:20 to 6:00.

Running Time of Mill.

Start at 6:30 a. m., run till 11:50 a. m., 5 hours and 20 minutes. Start at 12:40 p. m. run till 6:00 p. m., 5 hours and 20 minutes. Total running time for the day, 10 hours and 40 minutes. Ten hours and 40 minutes per day for 5 days is 53 hours and 20 minutes. Running time for Saturday 6:00 a. m. to 12:40 is 6 hours and 40 minutes. Total running time for the week is 59 hours and 60 minutes.

You will note with this system, the mill stands one hour for dinner.

Also note that the system will not

raise the cost for manufacturing over our present system, by paying the same rate per hour as at the present time.

Taking spinning as an illustration: 17 cents per side for 10 hours equals one and seven tenths cents per side per hour or 13 and 6-10 cents per side for 8 hours.

In other words pay the same rate per hour as at present on all kinds of work.

Ideal Drive For Textile Machinery.

Those who are interested in chain drives should write to the Link Belt Co. of Chicago, Ill., and ask for a new book, "Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery." It will be sent free.

Thomaston Cotton Mills,

Thomaston, Ga.

A. T. Matthews.....Superintendent
G. W. Moore....Asst. Superintendent
A. E. Massey...Carding and Spinning
N. L. Whitten...Weaving and Slashing
R. J. Adams.....Cloth Room
T. M. Matthews.....Time Keeper
O. J. Whithead....Master Mechanic

It might be well for visitors to remember that a warm welcome soon burns out.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—THE WEAVER'S FRIEND



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT, JAS. H. MAXWELL, Greenville, S. C.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE, J. J. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

Why worry about POTATO STARCH when VICTOR MILL STARCH will give as good results as Potato Starch on warps of any numbers, from 6s to 100s.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the cloth that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, England

Card Clothing Manufacturers

HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND
CARD CLOTHING

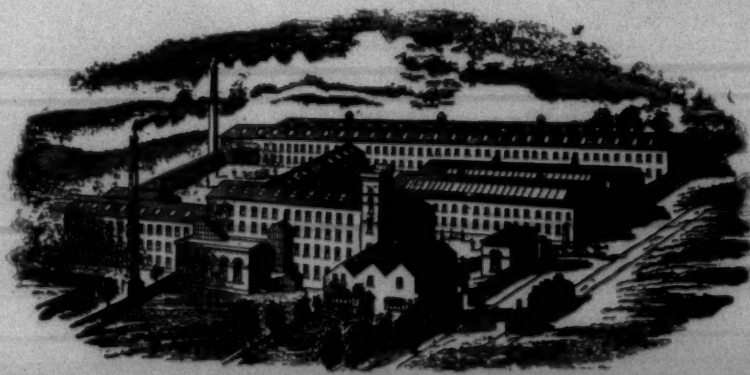
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

TOMPKINS BUILDING
P. O. BOX 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4½ PETERS STREET
P. O. BOX 793
ATLANTA, GA



New Rocker Shaft Bearing

Robert R. Corn, of Charlotte, N. C., has invented a Rock-Shaft Bearings for Looms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bearing attachment for looms designed to prevent wear on the rock shaft, and is described in the patent papers as follows:

The invention is designed for use on a Draper or similar loom, but can be adapted for use on other looms.

Also by attaching the device to an old worn rock shaft avoids replacing the worn shaft with a new one, the lay working the same as if a new shaft had been put in. It also serves as a support for the lay wear between the two cast iron members 3 and 5 will not only be less than between the steel rocker

east iron bearing 5 receiving the original bearing 3 and which now forms merely the connecting link between the shaft 2 and the bar 4.

The bearing 5 has side wings 6 which are vertically and transversely slotted as at 7 and is adjustably secured to the frame 1 by means of bolts passing through the slots 7.

On the old bearing 3, now considered as an end portion of the bar 4 are side lugs 9, which may consist of set screws inserted into the part 3. These project into and work in openings 10 cut in the bearing 5, and limit the rocking movement between the members 3 and 5.

It is of course obvious that the wear between the two cast iron members 3 and 5 will not only be less than between the steel rocker

of the parallel bar 4, this part of the bar when rocking in the bearing 5.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a rock shaft, its original bearing, and the parallel bar of a loom, of a supplemental bearing secured to a portion of the loom frame and receiving the original bearing, and means for limiting relative rocking movement between the two bearings.

2. The combination with the rock shaft and parallel bar of a loom, means connecting said shaft and bar, a bearing adapted to receive said connecting part, means for adjusting connecting said bearing to the loom frame, and means for limiting rocking movement of the said connecting part and the said bearing.

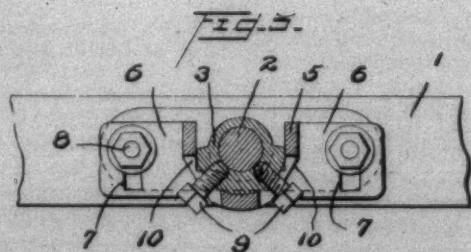
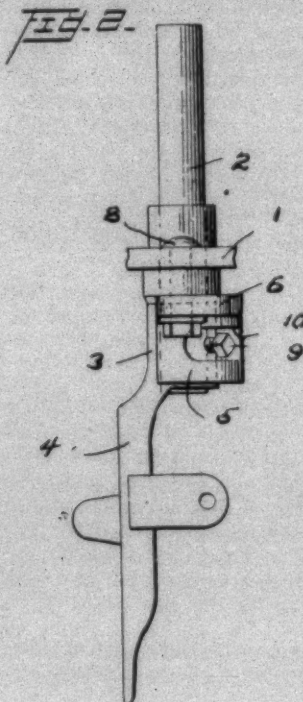
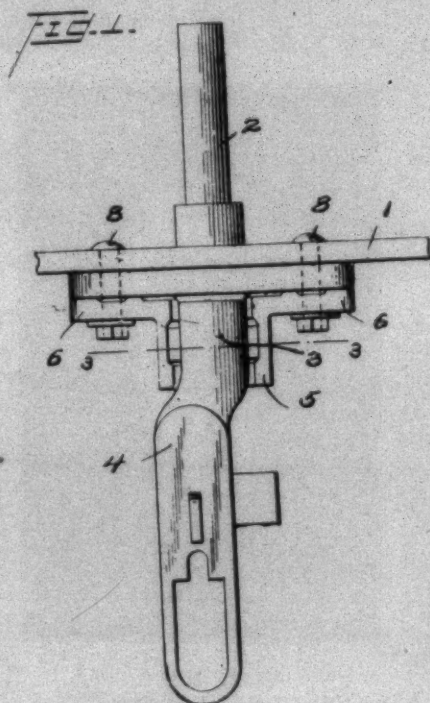
Cotton Goods Imports.

Statistics of cotton goods imports into the Port of New York during the month of May have been issued by the Custom House. The totals given are as follows: Unbleached cloth, 1,003,783 square yards, valued at \$135,104; bleached cloth, 1,244,622 square yards, valued at \$196,240; piece dyed, 2,130,426 square yards, valued at \$644,893; printed, 182,385 square yards, valued at \$54,170; other dyed cloth, 821,204 square yards, valued at \$159,277.

England naturally has the largest totals to her credit. All the gray goods covered in the total of 1,300,783 square yards were imported from Great Britain, 957,810 square yards coming from England, and

relatively small quantities from Scotland and Ireland. Of the bleached goods imported England furnished 658,440 square yards, 357,225 square yards coming from Switzerland; shipments were also made from France, Italy, Scotland, Ireland and Japan.

Of the piece dyed cotton goods imported during May, England, Scotland and Ireland furnished 2,051,510 square yards out of the total of 2,130,426 square yards. Prints from England totaled 149,845 square yards, France sending only 11,417 square yards, and Japan 4,851 square yards.



novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view.

Figure 2 is a face view, the parallel bar being in a cross section.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3-3.

In the drawing 1 represents the lower end portion of the loom frame 2 the rock shaft, 3 the rock shaft bearing and 4 the parallel bar. The shaft 2 is of steel and the bearing 3 and 4 of cast iron. This causes wear between the shaft 2 and the bearing 3. This I avoid by making these parts rigid, in any suitable way and putting in my attachment which consists of a three-quarter

shaft 2 and the original bearing 3, but of minor importance, since my attachment can be more quickly replaced and at much less expense than a new rock shaft. Its adjustability also permits the taking up of a certain amount of wear, and when applied to any old and worn rock shaft it will act in the same manner as if applied to a new one, thereby making the old shaft as good as the new one.

After my attachment is put in place the member 3 ceases to be a bearing for the rock shaft and becomes a co-operating member with the bearing 5.

For purposes of my invention it may be and is considered as a part

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining



the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

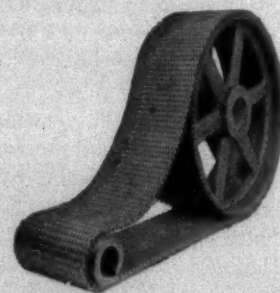
"Reshuttle with Shambows"



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SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, R. I.

The Ideal Drive for Lineshaft or Individual Machine



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Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either.

Positive on short or long centers, 98.2% efficient, operates equally well in hot, cold, damp, or oily places. Easily encased to safeguard mill workers.

Link-Belt Silent Chain makes electric motor drives easy to install on old machines, and transmits all the power to the machine. Wide ranges of speed ratios are available, utilizing standard speed motors in most Silent Chain Drives.

Write for Data Book No. 125, which explains Silent Chain Drives fully, and shows how to figure them, and determine prices.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

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Knoxville, Tenn. D. T. Blakey, Empire Building
Birmingham. McCrossin and Darrah
Louisville, Ky. Frederick Wehle, Starks Building
New Orleans. Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C. under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

New Directory.

The July 1st, 1917 edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills is now on the press and will be ready for mailing in a very few days.

As the last edition was sold out more than one month ago we have a large number of orders on our books which are to be filled as soon as the July 1st, 1917 edition is completed. The popularity of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills continues to increase and with each edition the sales become larger.

It has been our custom to give a paper back edition of Clark's Directory as a premium with subscriptions to the Southern Textile Bulletin but new regulations recently issued by the post office department will probably prevent our doing so in the future.

Almost every superintendent and overseer in the South has a copy of Clark's Directory and they like to obtain a new copy at least once a year in order to keep posted in regard to the mills.

It is possible that we will still be permitted to give the Directory as a premium upon the payment of an extra amount and announcement will be made in regard to that at a later date as we have not yet been able to get the necessary information.

Behold the Farmer.

The individual who seems to have it on all the rest of the universe is the farmer.

He works less hours in the course of a year than other men, pays less taxes and is exempt from about every law that does not meet with his favor.

When cotton gets low the farmer cries aloud and starts a "buy a bale" movement. When it gets to prohibitive prices he does not start any "give a bale" or "cut the price" movement but goes around kicking because the price is not 35 instead of 27 cents per pound.

The land the farmer uses costs no more than before the war and he gets his rain and air and sunshine free. He does pay a little more for his hired labor and his fertilizer but the price he gets for his products leaves him a very large increase in profits but the Government proposes to tax him nothing to pay the cost of the war. If there is any part of the great revenue bill that the farmer has to pay we have failed to note it.

The people of the cities and towns have subscribed for the Liberty Bonds, raised \$100,000,000 million for Red Cross and are raising another \$40,000,000 for Army Y. M. C. A's and in these movements the a year. If a cotton mill operative farmer seems to be absent.

When it comes to fighting, the farmer also seems to be exempt, and all he has to do is to nail a flag to his plow or that of his hired man, and stand aside while countless thousands of bookkeepers, lawyers and mill operatives march by him and give their blood and their lives for their country.

The life of a mill boy is as dear to himself and his mother or wife as that of a farmer is to his loved ones, but the mill boy must bleed and die because it is the will of the politician that the farmer must be exempt from all obligations.

The mill boy can not stick a flag on his speeder or loom and watch other men take his place in the ranks of agony and death for the mill boy has few friends at Washington.

They passed a law saying that no boy or girl of less than 14 years of age should work in a cotton mill and that none between the ages of 14 and 16 could work more than eight hours but the farmer protested against being deprived of the labor of the hired children of poor tenants and, as always, the farmer was exempted and thousands of little children of eight, nine and ten years of age toil from before dawn until the shadows of evening in order that the farmer may make a profit out their labor.

They work longer and more continuous hours, under worse sanitary conditions and for far less wages than they can obtain in cotton mills but in the eyes of the politicians and the agitators it is no sin for the farmer to "coin money out of the flesh and blood of children."

The roads of the country were rocky and muddy and few men dared advocate good roads by taxes until the farmers got the Ford habit and now the politicians are issuing bonds for asphalt roads through country districts, and this rule applies whenever, and wherever the farmer is concerned.

The farmers of eastern Virginia recently claimed that the public should pay exorbitant prices for potatoes because they could not get labor to dig their crops. Their bluff was called by the Boy Scouts of Washington, Richmond and Petersburg, but when the boys reached the farms they found that the farmers actually had a surplus of labor and they let the boys bear the expense of the trip they had made in an effort to assist them.

We realize that this country must produce foodstuffs in large volume but it can do so without an extra strenuous effort and a great deal of the cry that has been raised by politicians and others has not been justified by facts.

There is not and never has been any such scarcity of food as the public has been made to believe.

The high prices are due to the fact that the farmer and the speculator have both worked for advanced prices and big profits.

Some will cite the fact that very few farmers make money but it is our belief that there are very few men in industry who make as much in proportion to the number of hours they work in the course of spent as many idle hours as the

farmer both he and his family would starve to death.

The farmer is entitled to credit for what he does but he is not entitled to the position which he occupies in this country.

He should pay his part of the burden of war taxes and we and our allies would still have enough to eat if the prorata number of young farmers would remove the American flags from their plows and follow them into France instead of being willing for others to be forced to risk death in their places.

D. H. Hill, Jr.

With our issue of June 21st, D. H. Hill, Jr., rounded out six years service as associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, having come to us shortly after we began publication.

Mr. Hill has not been known much in connection with our journal because he is the "inside man" that is, he looks after the publication end



D. H. Hill, Jr.
Associate Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin.

and only in the absence of Mr. Clark does he handle the correspondence and other matters.

The "inside man" is as necessary to a publication as the managing editor for it is up to him to see that the material for each issue is prepared on time and that there is no delay in publication.

As a testimonial to the faithful work of Mr. Hill we can state that the Southern Textile Bulletin has been published on time every week since he became associate editor.

His editorial duties consist of looking after the personal, mill news discussion page and market pages, and also the proper arranging and setting of the advertisements.

Mr. Hill is a son of L. H. Hill, former president of the A. & M. College of North Carolina and a grandson of the D. H. Hill, one of the most prominent generals of the Confederate army.

Last week he applied for admission to the new training camp for officers but we hope he is not accepted for his services are indispensable to the Southern Textile Bulletin.

PERSONAL NEWS

P. K. Dry has accepted position as carder and spinner at the Tuckaseegee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Wm. I. Brown has resigned as carding overseer at the Roswell (Ga.) Mills.

A. M. Lovett from Newton, Ala., is now night superintendent at the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

R. J. Lee has resigned as engineer and master mechanic at the Kindley Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Z. M. Floyd has resigned as superintendent of the Elberton (Ga.) Mills.

John Shaw of Rockingham, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Wearwell Bedsread Mill, Draper, N. C.

Lindsay Padgett has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

C. L. Faulkner, of Toccoa, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pearl Mills, Milledeton, Ga.

A. O. Creech has been transferred from night overseer of carding to day overseer of spinning at the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

N. H. McGuire, formerly overseer of weaving at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as night overseer of weaving at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

Chas. A. Pender has resigned his position with the Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., East Durham, N. C., and returned to his former position as superintendent of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

S. M. Crolley has resigned his position as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Saxe-Gotha Mills, Lexington, N. C., and returned to his former position at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. J. Hamilton has accepted position as section hand in card room at Dan River Mills No. 3, Schoolfield, Va.

W. H. Lanham has been promoted from second hand at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to overseer of carding at Fairmont, S. C.

Clarence Gunter, of Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of carding at the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills.

A. C. Harper has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills and accepted a similar position at Roswell (Ga.) Mills.

Charles Pollard has accepted position as night superintendent of the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

Frank Scoggins overseer in the cloth room at the Summerville (Ga.) Mills happened to a painful accident Tuesday by getting his hand cut badly.

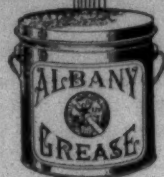
S. H. Riddle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Wearwell Bedsread Mills, Draper, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

The many friends of Aubry Motz superintendent of Roswell (Ga.) Mills, will be glad to know that he has recovered from a serious operation and has returned to his work.

J. H. Harris has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

J. T. Honeycutt, has resigned his position at the Anna Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept a position at the Utica Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y.

L. F. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., to return to his former position as overseer of weaving at the Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.



Albany Grease is used on every bearing from the power house to line shafting where a dependable, efficient, economical lubricant is desired. Albany Grease is the most universally used lubricant in Textile Mills throughout the world. A sample and a cup will be sent upon request for trial. No charge made.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY

R. H. Kale of Belmont, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Spencer Mills, at Spindale, N. C.

J. D. Farr and not O. H. Farr is superintendent of the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., and recently published through error.

Moody Burt to Leave A. Klipstein & Company.

Moody Burt has resigned his position as traveling representative for A. Klipstein & Co., and will go to Tennessee to engage in the hosiery mill business. For some years Mr. Burt has traveled the Southern territory for A. Klipstein & Co. and has a great many friends, who will be interested to know of the change he is making.

New Klipstein Salesman.

Paul Haddock, Southern representative of the A. Klipstein & Co., has appointed two new salesmen, they being C. A. Sweet and A. R. Smith.

Mr. Sweet is a cotton manufacturer of long practical experience having formerly been agent of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. He will travel the Georgia and Alabama territory, where he enjoys a very large personal acquaintance.

A. R. Smith is a dyer of unusual experience and ability having resigned as dyer at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., in order to accept his present position as North and South Carolina salesman.

R. M. Odell Married in Australia.

R. M. Odell of Concord, N. C., was sent out by the Government about seven years ago to gather textile information and has made an interna-

tional reputation, but he appears to have gone still further and gathered unto himself a wife.

A Melbourne, Australia, newspaper gives an account of the wedding of Ralph M. Odell, of this city, United States commercial agent, to Miss Vera Harris, daughter of Mrs. Richard Harris, of Mussoorie, northern India, the ceremony taking place in the American consulate in Melbourne.

Mr. Odell met Miss Harris while she was traveling in India, and their friendship ripened fast. He has been in the east for three years since he was last in the state.

Mrs. Reed, who chaperoned Miss Harris to Australia, gave the bride away. She was supported by Mrs. W. C. Magelssen, wife of the consul; Mrs. Tolowsky, of Bombay, and Mrs. George Harlowe, of London. In addition, there were present B. Molney Hough, editor of The American Exporter, published in New York; Prof. Philip B. Kennedy, American commercial attaché; Paul Tolowsky and W. J. McCafferty, American vice consul in Melbourne.

"Immediately after the ceremony, which lasted only a few minutes, the wedding party adjourned to an adjacent room, where Mr. Magelssen proposed the health of the newly married couple, and it was honored in a very cordial manner. Mr. Odell responded in characteristically American fashion."

Mr. and Mrs. Odell left immediately after the ceremony to sail for America. They arrived last week in San Francisco after a safe voyage, and are now on their way to Concord. They are expected to arrive here in a few days, and will spend a week or ten days here with Mr. Odell's home folk, after which they will proceed to Washington, D. C.



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Greenville, S. C.—The Judson Mills have declared a 3 per cent dividend on their common stock.

High Point, N. C.—The Highland Cotton Mills have contracted with the Sanitary Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of modern Sanitary Sewage Disposal Outfits throughout their mill village.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills Co. have contracted with the Sanitary Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of modern Sanitary Sewage Disposal Outfits throughout their mill village.

Statesville, N. C.—Work has begun on the New Jewell Knitting Mills. The mill buildings on the site of the old Gaither Lumber company's plant on the Taylorsville railroad, at Armfield street crossing. The company intends to push the erection of the building and have the mill running at an early date.

Gibsonville, N. C.—The Gibsonville Hosiery Mill Company has been reorganized with J. W. Burt, president, E. B. Owens, secretary and treasurer, and W. M. Jones superintendent. The capital stock is \$14,300 and they have 65 knitting machines, which are operated on 188 and 200 needle hosiery.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Abingdon Cotton Mills, which are being improved and enlarged at a cost of about \$200,000, has purchased Abingdon Place, the estate of the late Captain Milton Humes, on the northern boundary of the city corporation line for a consideration of \$35,000, and will use a portion of it as a site for a modern mill village, consisting of 60 houses. The estate contains 97 acres and is located on Meridianville pike.

Cherryville, N. C.—It seems that when trading once begins that it keeps up for a while. The Vivian Cotton Mills has again changed hands. D. P. Rhodes, of Lincolnton, has purchased the holdings of Messrs. D. R. Mauney and D. A. Rudisill and consequently becomes secretary and treasurer. So the mill now practically belongs to Mr. J. J. George and Mr. D. P. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a practical mill man of long years experience, having formerly for a number of years been secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Gaston Mfg. Co. He will be a valuable addition to the town and business circles and is known for his sane management. It is understood that J. C. Ballard will remain with the Vivian Mill as superintendent until the first of September, when his year closes. Mr. D. R. Mauney, the retiring secretary and treasurer, has made no announcement as to his plans for the future. It is probable that he will devote his time to the cotton business.

Gaffney, S. C.—Yesterday was semi-annual dividend day for a number of Cherokee county institutions and the officials of these various institutions handed out to their stockholders some juicy mid-summer plums.

There are two very prosperous concerns which will declare dividends later—the Victor Cotton Oil Co., on the 7th and the Broad River Mills within ten days. The Globe Manufacturing Co., will declare its dividend in November. Those declaring dividends yesterday and the amounts they paid out were as follows:

Hamrick Mills, 4 per cent, \$9,395; Limestone Mills, 6 per cent, \$15,000; Gaffney Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent, \$30,000; Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co., 5 per cent, \$10,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Gastonia's new hosiery plant, will be located on East Franklin. The machinery has been ordered and the mill will be in operation in about 90 days.

Under an arrangement with one of the larger shareholders a limited number of shares were reserved for those who were not given an opportunity to subscribe to stock at par. It is strictly a home enterprise and local investors were given the preference.

Gastonia offers a splendid location for this plant and it will be under the management of one of the best hosiery mill men in the state. Among the incorporators are N. B. Kendrick of Cherryville; J. S. Torrence, C. E. Armstrong, J. W. Timberlake, P. R. Huffstetter, G. R. Spencer, A. B. Cook, J. L. Price and George Glenn, of Gastonia.

Valuable Mill Property Bought and Sold Lately.

Additional details regarding the purchase by Geo. B. Hiss of the controlling interest in Thrift Mills, as published last week are given below:

George B. Hiss has purchased

from E. A. Smith his holdings in the E. A. Smith Manufacturing company, at Rhodhiss; the Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company at Rhodhiss, and the Thrift Manufacturing Company, at Thrift. He has been elected president of the three companies by the board of directors.

Prior to the deal, Robert Lassiter sold his holdings in the Thrift Manufacturing Company to that company.

Mr. Smith has concentrated his holdings in the Phoenix Mill company at Kings Mountain.

At a meeting of the directors of the Thrift Manufacturing Company, the following officers were elected: President and treasurer, Geo. B. Hiss.

Vice President, J. M. Miller, Jr., of Richmond.

Secretary, R. C. Moore.

Directors: J. M. Morehead, C. S. Child, of Philadelphia; W. J. Fullerton of Ridgeway, N. Y.; W. C. Wilkinson and Geo. B. Hiss, of Charlotte.

E. A. Smith Mfg. Co.

The officers and directors of the E. A. Smith Manufacturing company are:

President, Geo. B. Hiss.

Vice President, C. S. Child.

Treasurer, R. C. Moore.

Secretary, Walter S. Taylor.

Directors: J. M. Morehead, J. M. Miller, W. C. Wilkinson, C. S. Child, W. J. Fullerton, Geo. B. Hiss, Walter S. Taylor, Robert Lassiter and R. C. Moore.

Rhodhiss Mill.

The officers and directors of the Rhodhiss Manufacturing company are:

President, Geo. B. Hiss.

Vice President, W. J. Fullerton.

Treasurer, R. C. Moore.

Secretary, Walter S. Taylor.

Directors the same as in the Smith Manufacturing Company.

Walter S. Taylor, as secretary of the Rhodhiss, and Smith Mills, has also sold his holdings in the Thrift Manufacturing Company, but retains his holdings in connection with the Rhodhiss and Smith Mills.

Greenville Mills Pay Dividends.

Cotton mills of Greenville paid out over a quarter of a million dollars in dividends on July 1 according to the announcement of officers of the different companies. Many have declared their regular quarterly or semi-annual dividends, and all report a prosperity never before experienced. One company near this city, the Norris Cotton Mills of Catechee, S. C., will pay a special dividend of 25 per cent, it is announced by an officer, while the Mills Manufacturing Co., of Greenville, has declared a special dividend of 6 per cent in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Following is the list of cotton mills in this section, the dividends of which have been announced by officers:

Mills Manufacturing Co., Greenville, 3 per cent semi-annual and 6 per cent special on capital stock of \$265,000.

American Spinning Co., 3 per cent on capital stock of \$71,000.

F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., 4 per cent semi-annual on capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., 4 per cent semi-annual on capital stock of \$400,000.

Brandon Mills, 3 per cent semi-annual on capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Victor-Monaghan Mills, 3 1-2 per cent on first preferred stock of \$2,000,000, and 1 3-4 per cent on \$1,750,000 preferred stock of Parker Cotton Mills Co.

Woodside Cotton Mills Co., 3 1-2 per cent semi-annual on capital stock of \$2,700,000.

Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S. C., 6 per cent semi-annual.

Belton Mills, Belton, S. C., 4 per cent semi-annual.

Alice Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., 3 per cent quarterly.

Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., 2 per cent quarterly.

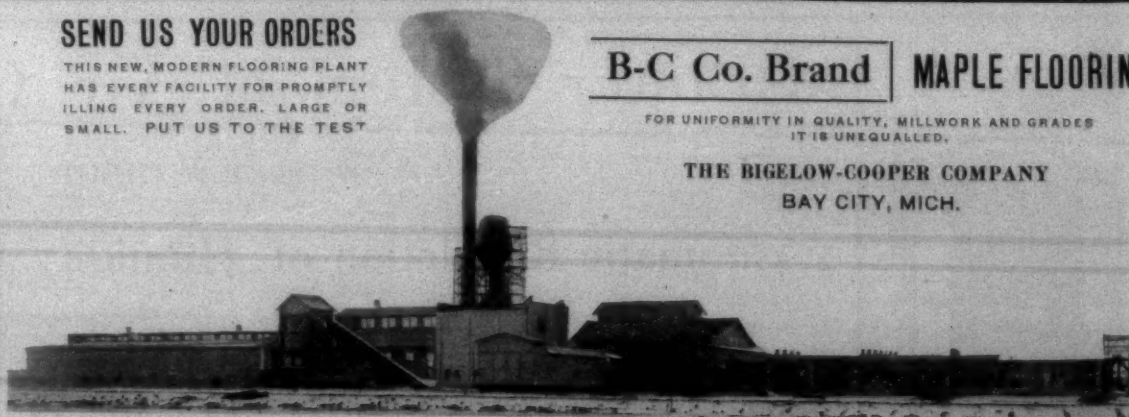
SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER. LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, July 5, 1917.

Williamson Mills, Williamson, S. C., 4 per cent semi-annual.

Cotton Mills Prepare for New Conditions.

In order to prepare the cotton industry for the new conditions that are bound to arise during the progress of the war and those that will prevail after peace has been declared, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is being reorganized along suitable lines.

The need for reorganization and the proposed policy to be pursued are outlined in a letter sent to the members of the association by W. D. Adams, the new secretary-treasurer.

Attention is called to the advantages of greater co-operation, organized efforts in every direction, and a publicity campaign to place before the public the true nature of the industry, thus eradicating any mistaken opinions.

Foreign trade is a matter that will receive the careful consideration of the reorganized association. Present plans are to place such facilities within reach of the cotton mills that all will be able to participate in the exploitation of foreign markets.

The following states briefly the plan of action for the betterment of the industry, which Mr. Adams believes will bring about the desired results:

1. By establishing a permanent office with a secretary-treasurer and an adequate staff who will give all their time to the work of the association.

2. By perfecting a closer bond of relationship in the form of an advisory committee from the officers and board of governors to counsel on matters of import to the industry and to act quickly and effectively in times of stress. This committee will supervise legislative and other larger matters and would be available at all times on call. Other special committees to cover special work will be named as the situation requires.

3. By establishing a statistical department for the purpose of collecting, assembling and collating facts as to the industry. These facts should be obtained from the Bureau of the Census trade directories and then from the members by direct inquiry. This information will be in two classes: Confidential and public. The confidential information would be for the exclusive use of the association. The rest would be for general use, the public press, etc.

4. By establishing a trade information bureau and clearing house as to the industry on all topics of interest. This bureau would keep members informed on general matters, including legislation, provision of bills pending and proposed, and other matters. Should members desire information as to any prob-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

13



PURO

ARE YOU PREPARED

for the warm weather when drinking problems are so vital and important

A Good Cool Drink of Water Makes EFFICIENCY and SATISFIED Employees.

A Sanitary Drinking Fountain Keeps Them Well and Prevents the Spread of Disease. Why not look into the proposition.

A postal will bring full information.

PURO MEANS PREPAREDNESS

Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company
342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

TURBO-HUMIDIFIER

A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

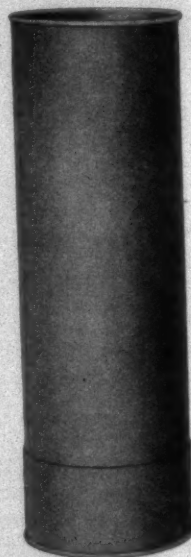
J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

lems, of legislation, of operation, of governmental contracts, etc., this bureau would be the channel through which this information would come. This bureau would be the active intermediary between the association and its membership. This bureau would handle foreign trade inquiries, etc. It would issue bulletins and pamphlets to members at stated intervals."

Hercules

TRADE-MARK
REGISTERED

Seamless Roving Cans



Write for
Catalog
No. 19

Roving Cans

Barrels and
Boxes

Cars and
Trucks

The Largest
Line of Mill
Receptacles

SOUTHERN BRANCH
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Company

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY
KENNETT SQUARE
PA.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Re-
ceptacles sold by South-
ern Mill Supply Houses

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AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Despite the fact that prices are jumping higher all the time, the outstanding feature of the cotton goods markets is the way the trade is taking goods. Despite the advances, the controlling element is the supply. Retailers, while they are said to have good stocks on hands, are still in the market which would seem to indicate that the demand by the consumer is satisfactory. The jobbers are still taking supplies, as they find the retail trade justifies this buying. The opinion is frequently expressed that the only thing that will bring about a lull in the buying will be a shortage in supplies.

Following the heavy demand for goods and the advances in cotton, gray goods of all kinds advanced another 2 per cent, bringing the increase during June to 25 per cent. For instance, 67x73 gray cloths, which before the war sold for 4 7-8 cents, have gone to 12 cents. Selling agents are continuing their policy of accepting business only on a limited scale and principally from stock. They show a decided tendency not to commit themselves to anything like very long future delivery.

All other demands in the market are secondary to Government requirements. Good progress is being made in meeting the enormous demands for enough duck to meet the needs of the new army. The Committee on Cotton Goods is doing much to increase duck production and many mills have been adjusted so that their looms may turn out this much needed product. A large number of carpet looms are now engaged in making duck and some of the looms hitherto making automobile tire duck are now at the disposal of the Government.

Another strengthening factor in the market has been the increased export, and for cotton goods. Many of the foreign buyers are anxious to place orders at almost any price provided they can secure deliveries to suit them. The chief difficulty in getting goods is the sold-up condition of the market. All of the reports last week stated that export trade was better than the trade could handle, and as yet there is nothing to indicate any decline. Every week seems to bring in an additional number of buyers for foreign markets. Mexico is still buying of all kinds in a large way and Central and South American countries are taking large quantities of cotton goods at present and nothing but a shortage of goods is expected to check the buying.

Cotton goods prices last week were as follows:

Print Cloths:

27-in., 64x60, 7.60 yd.....7 1-4c.

Gray Goods:

38 1-2-in., 64x60, 5.35 yd....10 3-4c.

39-in., 68x72, 4.75 yd....11 3-4-12c.

39-in., 72x76, 4.25 yd....13 1-2c.

39-in., 80x80, 5 yd.....14 1-2c.

Brown Sheetings:

36-in., 56x60, 4 yd.....13c.

36-in., 48x48, 3 yd.....14 3-4c.
36-in., 48x48, 4 yd.....12c.
31-in., 48x48, 5 yd.....9 3-4-10c.
Drills, 37-in., 3 yds.....15 1-2c.
Denims, 2-20s (Indigo).....Nominal
Ticking, 8-oz.....Nominal
Standard prints.....Nominal

Estimate Crop at 11,633,000 Bales.

Washington, June 2.—A cotton crop of 11,633,000, equivalent 500-pound bales this year was forecasted today by the department of agriculture. In estimating that production the bureau of crop estimates based its calculations on the condition of the growing crop on June 25 and the preliminary estimate of this year's acreage which was announced today for the first time. Last year's crop was 11,449,930 bales, in 1915 it was 11,191,820, in 1914 the crop amounted to 16,134,930 bales—was the largest ever grown—and in 1913 it was 14,156,486 bales.

In its preliminary estimate of the area of cotton in cultivation on June 25 this year, the bureau places the figure at 34,600,000 acres. That compares with 36,052,900 acres, the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, and with 31,412,000 acres in 1914—the year of record acres in 1914—the year of record production—and 37,089,000 acres in 1913, the year of record acreage.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 70.3 per cent of a normal, as compared with 69.5 on May 25 this year, 81.1 on June 25 last year, and 80.0, the average condition for the last 10 years on June 25.

The area under cultivation June 25, by states, last year's area picked, (000's omitted).

States:	Planted 1917.	Planted 1916.
Virginia	42	62
North Carolina	1,475	1,490
South Carolina ..	2,950	2,950
Georgia	5,178	5,450
Florida	191	201
Alabama	2,498	3,469
Mississippi	2,814	3,310
Louisiana	1,323	1,260
Texas	11,640	11,525
Arkansas	2,577	2,630
Tennessee	886	895
Missouri	150	136
Oklahoma	2,745	2,614
California	66	55
All other states ..	15	25

Condition of the growing crop on June 25 this year:

States:	1917.	June 25.	May 25.
Virginia	82	75	
North Carolina	67	63	
South Carolina	71	70	
Georgia	69	69	
Florida	79	76	
Alabama	65	61	
Mississippi	68	66	
Louisiana	74	74	
Texas	72	74	
Arkansas	67	64	
Tennessee	70	63	
Missouri	75	73	
Oklahoma	74	77	
California	93	82	

TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

LOOM-LUBRIK

TWISTER RING GREASE

NON-FLUID OIL

MYCO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.



St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

A. ST. ONGE, President

Providence, R. I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



HOLDS THE FIBRE
ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

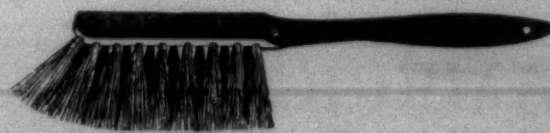
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S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S.A. FELTON & SON CO
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Manufacturers in the Philadelphia district bought yarns very slowly during last week, the bulk of the buying as has been the case for several weeks, being of yarns which will be used in Government contracts. To prevent speculation in yarns needed for Government work the Council of National Defense has created an advisory committee to devise a method for handling the situation so that the Government may get all supplies needed in the quickest time.

Both single and combed yarns went higher during the week and spinners are not pushing for business. It is generally thought that prices have not reached the top yet. Labor costs are going higher, as are manufacturing costs and cost of raw material, in fact, as one man points out, the whole tendency commercially is toward higher prices.

Eastern spinners are asking \$1.12 for 60's combed peeler splicing yarn and \$1.20 for 60-2 warps, skeins and cones. For 18s cones some of them are asking 68 cents, and they are not particularly anxious for orders at that price, as they would have to change from tire to hosiery yarn.

Sales of Eastern mule spun combed peeler on cones were made on the basis of 59 to 60 cents for 10's. Sales of 30's were made at 74 to 75 cents. Southern frame spun 30's combed peeler on cones sold for 63, 67, and 72 cents. A sale of 60-2 combed peeler on cones, mercerized, was made for \$1.25, and 60's mercerized.

Spinners of carded yarns are still advancing prices. There were sales of 25,000 to 100,000 pounds of with deliveries starting promptly and as late as October. Some of the sales were to knitters in the Philadelphia section and some to New York State knitters. Dealers said most of the sales were to fill Government orders.

Southern Frame Sun Yarn on CoCnes.

6s.....40	22s.....47
8s.....40	24s.....47½
10s.....41	24s extra.....51½
12s.....42	26s.....52½
14s.....43	30s.....51
16s.....43	40s.....63
18s.....44½	22s colors.....49

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	110
American Spinning Co., S. C.	130	130
Anderson Cotton Mills, S. C.	22	28
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	114	114
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	115	125
Augusta, Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	108	112
Brandon Mills, S. C.	77	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	50
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.	98	102
Cahoon Mills, S. C.	110	110
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	175	175
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	130
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	103
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	117
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	101	105
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	112	116
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	105
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	15
Dunham Mills, S. C.	40	43
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	99	102
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	200
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	35
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	173	173
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	80
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	80	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	95	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	59	59
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	100
Grendel Mills, S. C.	145	145
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	130
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	145	145
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.	110	115
Inman Mills, S. C.	98	101
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	101
Jackson Mills, S. C.	135	150
Judson Mills, S. C.	100	100
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	89	93
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	150
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	100
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	110
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	110
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	130
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	74	74
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	20
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	100	105
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	100	100
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molton Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	155	155
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	145	145
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	220	220
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	110
Oconee Mills, common	85	85
Oconee Mills, common	98	98
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	102	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	100
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	118	125
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	160	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	120
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	98
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	124	124
Saxon Mills, S. C.	50	50
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	135	135
Spartan Mills, S. C.	270	300
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	78	80
Union-Buttalo, S. C., 1st pfd.	78	80
Union-Buttalo, S. C., 2d pfd.	78	9
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co., pf	95	100
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	91	95
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	46	47½
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	108	108
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	62	62
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	10	10
Watts Mills, S. C.	110	125
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	104
Williamston Mills, S. C.	110	110
Woodcress C. Mills, N. C.	115	120
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	60	65
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	60	65
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	103	95
W. S. Gray Cot Mills, S. C.	90	120

Southern Single Skeins.

4s.....40	20s.....44
6s.....40	22s.....45
8s.....40	24s.....46
10s.....40½	26s.....50
12s.....41½	30s.....51
14s.....42½	40s.....62
16s.....43	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.....40	24s.....48
6s.....40	26s.....50
8s.....40	30s.....53
10s.....40	36s.....61
12s.....41	40s.....63
14s.....41	50s.....80
16s.....42	60s.....85
20s.....43	

Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.....40	22s.....42
10s.....41	24s.....46
12s.....41	26s.....48
14s.....41	30s.....49½
16s.....41	40s.....61
20s.....42	

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.....40	24s.....48
10s.....41	26s.....50
12s.....41	36s.....62
14s.....41	40s.....64
16s.....42	50s.....81
20s.....44	

Combed Peeler Cones.

8s.....56½	24s.....61
10s.....56½	26s.....61½
12s.....57½	28s.....63
14s.....58½	30s.....65
16s.....59½	32s.....72
18s.....60	34s.....73
20s.....60½	36s.....76
22s.....61	40s.....80

MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS BALLING WARPERS
BALLING ATTACHMENTS BEAMING WARPERS
WARP SUPPLIES BEAMERS
WARP DYEING MACHINES

COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

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OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

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MILL VILLAGE PLANNING FOR NEW MILL VILLAGES
MILL VILLAGE BEAUTIFICATION FOR OLD MILL VILLAGES

Expert on Community Welfare and Playground Development

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mill Superintendent Shot.

W. A. Carpenter, superintendent of the Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, S. C., was shot by Will Gibson, in Rockingham, N. C., last Saturday afternoon. The ball passed through Mr. Carpenter's neck, making only a flesh wound. Gibson is a former employee of the Hartsville Mill and it was an old grudge that caused the shooting.

Mr. Carpenter had gone to Rockingham to attend a ball game between the Hartsville mill team and a Rockingham team.

Textile Trade After the War.

(Continued from Page 6.)
enormous demand for goods in the territory that they formerly supplied and which must be met by the textile producers of other countries. If Poland is separated from Russia and becomes an autonomy, the goods made in Warsaw will doubtless be subject to a tariff when imported into Russia. In that case we shall be at no disadvantage.

Help Wanted.

For the Beverly Cotton Mills, Middleton, Ga., weavers for fifty light duck looms. Also spinners, spoolers, and winder hands. The best wages of any mill in Georgia.

Slasher Tenders Wanted.

Wanted.—A few good slasher tenders for day and night work at \$2.00 per day with 20 per cent premium for full time. Apply to W. F. Jarrell, overseer weave room. Manchester Mill, Manchester, Ga.

Mule Spinners Wanted.

WANTED—A few good non union mule spinners steady employment. Good spinners can average about twenty dollars per week. Apply to R. M. Barham, Overseer Mule Spinning Department, Standard Cotton Mills, Cedar-town, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write T. A. Shipp, Supt. Tarboro, N. C.

PATENTS**Trade Marks and Copyrights**

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced. personal, conscientious service.

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SIGGERS & SIGGERS

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Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL ITEMS

J. B. Horton is now superintendent of the Lloyd Cotton Mills at Mariposa, N. C.

W. H. Gurley has resigned as night superintendent of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. E. Waltz of Gastonia, N. C., is now secretary and treasurer of the Lloyd Cotton Mills, Mariposa, N. C.

W. W. Sanford has accepted the position of superintendent of the Everett Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.

B. C. Bonds has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

R. B. Hunt has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

H. C. Dwelle, former secretary of the Erlanger Mills at Lexington, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Phoenix Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

K. A. BICKNELL KILLED

Just as we go to press we learn that K. A. Bicknell, Southern Representative of H. A. Metz & Co., was killed in an automobile accident near Asheville, on Wednesday night. Details have not been learned.

BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE

Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE MARK OF STERLING
VALUE IN ELECTRICAL
WORK



HUNTINGTON & GUERRY
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Are Your Spinning Spindles Straight?

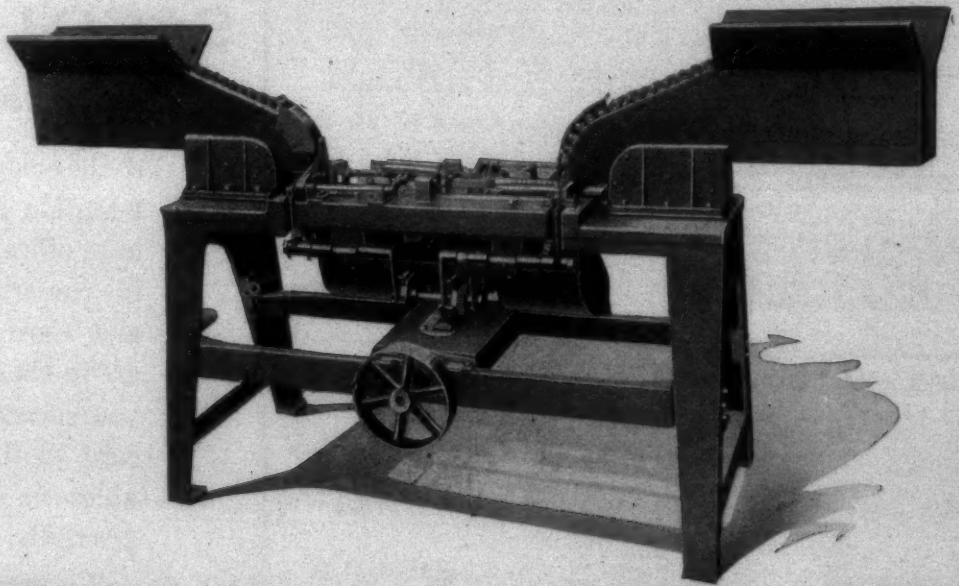
This is one of the most important things in your Spinning Room. A Crooked Spindle CANNOT BE PLUMBED OR SET and will cause the spindle to VIBRATE and WEAR FLAT on the side of the bearing.

We STRAIGHTEN, RE-POINT, TEMPER, AND GENERALLY REPAIR SPINNING SPINDLES

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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Knitting Fixer.

Wanted.—Good knitting man to fix ribbers and run a room of 92 machines. Pay \$18 per week for five nights. Address W. E. Fearrington, Supt. Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Packing Room Overseer.

Wanted.—A young man to take charge of packing room in cordage and twine mill, who is familiar with Universal Winders and Ballers, capable of handling help. A first class chance for the proper party. In replying give all information regarding age, reference, etc. Address January & Wood Co., Maysville, Ky.

Card Room Help Wanted For Night Work.

We can use a few card room hands on night work. Pay card hands 18c per hank. Good slubber, intermediate and speeder hands can make from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per night. Good comber hands can make \$12 and \$13 per week. We are fair and considerate with our help, and will advance transportation to good reliable people. New mill. New houses. Good schools and churches. Fine water and healthy place to live. Address

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Bibb Mfg. Co.,
Porterdale, Ga.

Want Night Superintendent.

Wanted: A man familiar with carding, spinning and weaving for superintendent at night. Address W. W. Arnold, Jr., Supt. Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Carding and Spinning Help.

You that are looking for a healthy place to live apply to G. A. Lay, Supt. Capitola Mfg. Co., Marshall, N. C. He is needing carding and spinning room help, pay spinners 15c per side, speeder hands 8 1-2c per hank on 5 1-4 hank roving.

WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

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Absolutely new Yarn Mill as good as it is possible to build. New and attractive cottages, electric lights in every room and on streets, splendid city water at every house. Day run 56½ hours per week, beginning at 6 o'clock and stopping at 4:30. Night run 53½ hours per week, beginning 4:30 in afternoon and stopping 3 o'clock in the morning, thus giving all night help plenty of time for sleep before dinner.

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Can use good families and boarders.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am now overseer of large carding and spinning room and giving satisfaction. Age 46, 20 years experience as carder and spinner. Address 1904.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am experienced on both hosiery and hard yarns and can run large card room successfully. Have 8 years experience as carder and spinner and two years as superintendent. Now employed but would like to change. Address No. 1905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1907.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill. Would accept overseer of spinning in a large mill that pays not less than \$4.00. First class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1908.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1909.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1910.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references as to ability and experience. Can get results. Address 1911.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills of the South and only desire to change for larger position. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1913.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarns from 4's to 80's with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1916.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now running carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change to spinning. Am a married man with 18 years experience in spinning. Age 28, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 1917.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in making yarns, both single and double carded yarns, either white or colored, single or ply. Also left hand twist

single yarns, warps, tubes, skeins. Am an expert carder and spinner. Address 1918.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on carding and combing and now employed in one of the most successful mills in the South as overseer of carding, but prefer to change. Can furnish high-class references. Address No. 1919.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent, but want to change. Can furnish good references and am a practical mill man. Address No. 1920.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent of yarn mill. Have been overseer of carding and combing for six years. Age 34, married, can get best results and furnish good references. Address 1921.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 1922.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarn and duck. Strictly sober and eager to get a position in a mill that appreciates the service of a reliable and competent man. Address 1923.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have three hands for mill besides myself. Best references from present and former employers. Address No. 1924.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for four years but desire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also have long practical experience and get results. Address No. 1926.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Ten years experience on duck, drills, towels, damask, etc. Now employed but desire to change for better salary, can handle any size job and give references. Address 1927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can obtain good results. Married, age 31. Good references. Address No. 1928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all kinds of goods including dobby work, and can do designing, beaming and slashing. Can get results and can furnish good references. Address 1929.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Age 46, married. Can furnish high class references. Address 1930.

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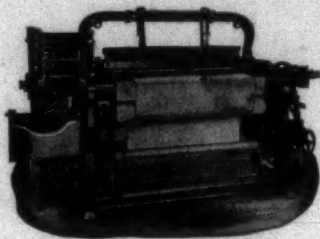
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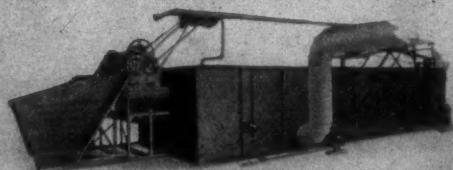
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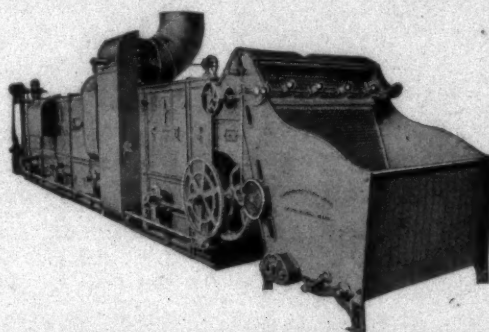
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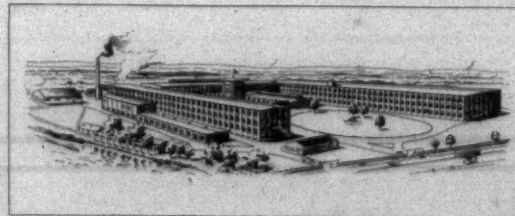
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